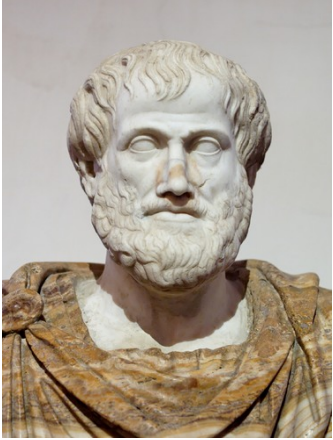

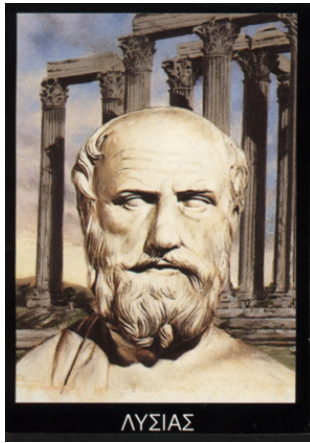


1. <b>able-bodied</b>	fit, healthy
2. <b>absurd</b>	inconsistent with reason or logic or common sense
3. <b>appoint</b>	To choose for an office or position.
4. <b>Aristotle (Aristoteles)</b>	 <p>Greek philosopher. A pupil of Plato, the tutor of Alexander the Great, and the author of works on logic, metaphysics, ethics, natural sciences, politics, and poetics, he profoundly influenced Western thought. In his philosophical system, which led him to criticize what he saw as Plato's metaphysical excesses, theory follows empirical observation and logic, based on the syllogism, is the essential method of rational inquiry.</p>
5. <b>assign</b>	select something or someone for a specific purpose
6. <b>call to account</b>	To make someone face their responsibilities / to blame
7. <b>Cambyses</b>	A Persian king, named after his father Cyrus, expanded the Persian empire by conquering Egypt
8. <b>certify</b>	to confirm formally; verify
9. <b>challenge</b>	to invite others to take part in a contest
10. <b>chorus</b>	a group of singers and dancers in ancient drama
11. <b>commit</b>	assign
12. <b>comradeship</b>	the company and friendship of others with common aims
13. <b>constitution</b>	a body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.
14. <b>council</b>	a group that makes laws
15. <b>counsel</b>	advice

16. <b>coup</b>	a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government
17. <b>debar</b>	exclude or prohibit (someone) officially from doing something
18. <b>debar</b>	to exclude, forbid, prevent
19. <b>demesmen</b>	members of a community, or deme
20. <b>deposition</b>	dethronement, removal
21. <b>deputy</b>	one chosen to help or take the place of another or to act in that person's absence
22. <b>Dionysia</b>	Festival in Athens that honored Dionysius. It featured the production of plays.
23. <b>executive</b>	The person or group who run the government and see that the laws are carried out
24. <b>faction</b>	a small, organized, dissenting group within a larger one, especially in politics.
25. <b>feudal</b>	relating to a system in which people (called "vassals") were given protection and the use of land, in return for loyalty, payments, and services to a lord
26. <b>Herodotus</b>	 <p>Greek Historian, considered the father of History. He came from a Greek community in Anatolia and traveled extensively, collecting information in western Asia and the Mediterranean lands.</p>
27. <b>idleness</b>	the state of having nothing to do; laziness
28. <b>knighthood</b>	Lowest rank of nobility, wealthy class of the Athenian society
29. <b>lawgiver</b>	legislator
30. <b>Legislative</b>	the power that an officer of Council has to write laws

31. **Lysias**



originally from Syracuse, he settled in Athens; he fled from the Thirty Tyrants, who killed his brother Polemarchus. His style was clear and resigned. Some of his 34 extant speeches are:  
On the Murder of Eratosthenes

- 32. **Magians** priests of Zaratustra in Persia
- 33. **Megabyzus** Conspired to kill Xerxes I. Great Persian general, quelled Egyptian revolt. He revolted himself, then stopped.
- 34. **mina** weight, mass, and currency unit, equivalent to 100 ancient drachmas and 1/50 of the talent

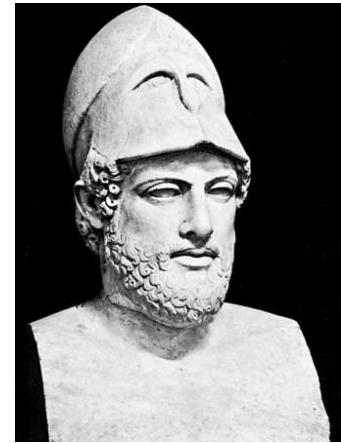
35. **Montesquieu**



enlightenment thinker, believed in three branches of government

- 36. **namesake** the person one is named after
- 37. **obscurity** darkness
- 38. **Oligarchy** A government ruled by a few powerful people
- 39. **Otanes** Persian aristocrat who argued for Democracy in a herodotean novel against Megabyzus and Darius.
- 40. **Panathenaea (little)** festival in ancient Athens (lesser in value, founded by tyrant Peisistratus)
- 41. **Parthenon** A large temple dedicated to the goddess Athena on the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. It was built in the 5th century BCE, during the Athenian golden age.

42. **Pericles**



Ruler of Athens who zealously sought to spread Athenian democracy through imperial force

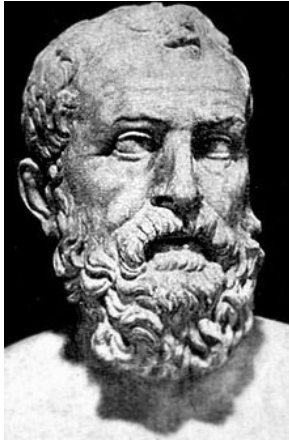
- 43. **Plot** design, organize a conspiracy
- 44. **Pnyx** Where the Athenian assembly met on a hill (Only free male citizens could vote, not women, slaves or foreigners)
- 45. **predominate** to have controlling power or influence
- 46. **pyrrhic** ancient dance (πυρρικός)
- 47. **qualify** reach a necessary standard; limit the meaning of something stated
- 48. **relief** an artifact made on a sculpted surface/ the difference in elevation between the highest and lowest parts of an area
- 49. **reprobation** disapproval
- 50. **respectable** regarded by society to be good, proper, or correct
- 51. **rival** opponent
- 52. **rivalry** competition

53. **Rousseau**



(1712-1778) Believed that society threatened natural rights and freedoms. Wrote about society's corruption caused by the revival of sciences and art instead of its improvement. He was sponsored by the wealthy and participated in salons but often felt uncomfortable and denounced them. Wrote "The Social Contract"

54. **Solon**



Athenian reformer of the 6th century; established laws that eased the burden of debt on farmers, forbade enslavement for debt

- 55. **sovereign** possessed of controlling power

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- 56. **Stele** A carved stone slab used to mark graves or to commemorate historical events.

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- 57. **strife** conflict or struggle

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- 58. **Teamsters** people who drive teams of horses

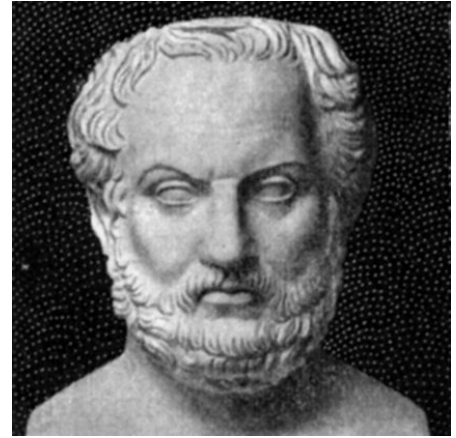
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- 59. **Thargelia** An Athenian festival dedicated to Apollo which an expiation and purification ceremony.

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- 60. **Thetes** Athenian citizens who did not own any land and were used as rowers the Athenian navy and utilized by Pericles to elect him strategos

61. **Thucydides**



Greek historian. Considered the greatest historian of antiquity, he wrote a critical history of the Peloponnesian War that contains the funeral oration of Pericles

- 62. **to go to lengths** make an effort

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- 63. **transgressor** violator

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- 64. **tripod** A three-legged stand, offered to drama contest winners

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- 65. **unconstrained** not restricted or limited

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- 66. **undertake** commit oneself to and begin (an enterprise or responsibility); take on

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- 67. **unqualified**
  1. not having the right knowledge, experience, or qualifications to do something
  2. complete; not limited by any negative qualities

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- 68. **wronged** deceived